

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph starting on page 4, line 23 as follows.

The apparatus is ~~able to~~ connected to with a measuring instrument via the interface unit and converts the measured signals to the digital form, then the digital signals are further compressed and stored in the storing unit.

Please amend lines 12-13 on page 5 as follows.

Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic representation of ~~the means of~~ a conventional fan method SASP2.

Please amend the paragraph starting on page 7, line 19 as follows.

Conventional recording method must store[[s]] two parameters, the quantity of data points accumulated from X_0 to X_3 and the value of the data point X_4 . The recording format is expressed in a form of (n_3, X_3) , where n_3 means the quantity from data points X_0 to X_3 . Then, the data point X_3 is used as a new starting point for next round. A new tolerable range applied to examine data point X_5 is derived from data point X_3 , $X_4 + \epsilon$ and $X_4 - \epsilon$. In this example, X_5 also exceeds the tolerable range. Still referring to Fig. 1, data point[[s]] X_5 is not in the predicted tolerable range obtained from X_3 , $X_4 + \epsilon$ and $X_4 - \epsilon$. According to the aforementioned rule, the quantity of the data points from X_3 to X_4 and the value of X_4 must be recorded in the form of (n_4, X_4) , and then the data point X_4 is deemed as a new starting point for next round. Similarly, since X_6 exceeds the predicted tolerable error range, so (n_5, X_5) is recorded. With such a conventional data recording format, a lot of memory capacities is required.